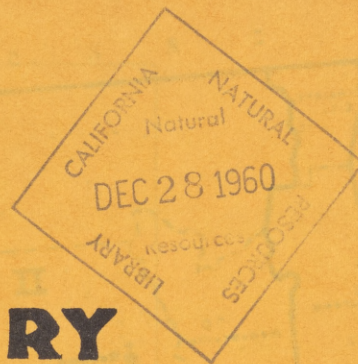
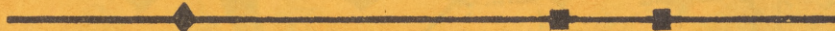


State of
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DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY



NEWS LETTER



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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY NEWS LETTER



Published monthly in Sacramento for and by Division personnel. Its pages contain current facts, problems, and events relating to Forestry and to the experiences of Division personnel.

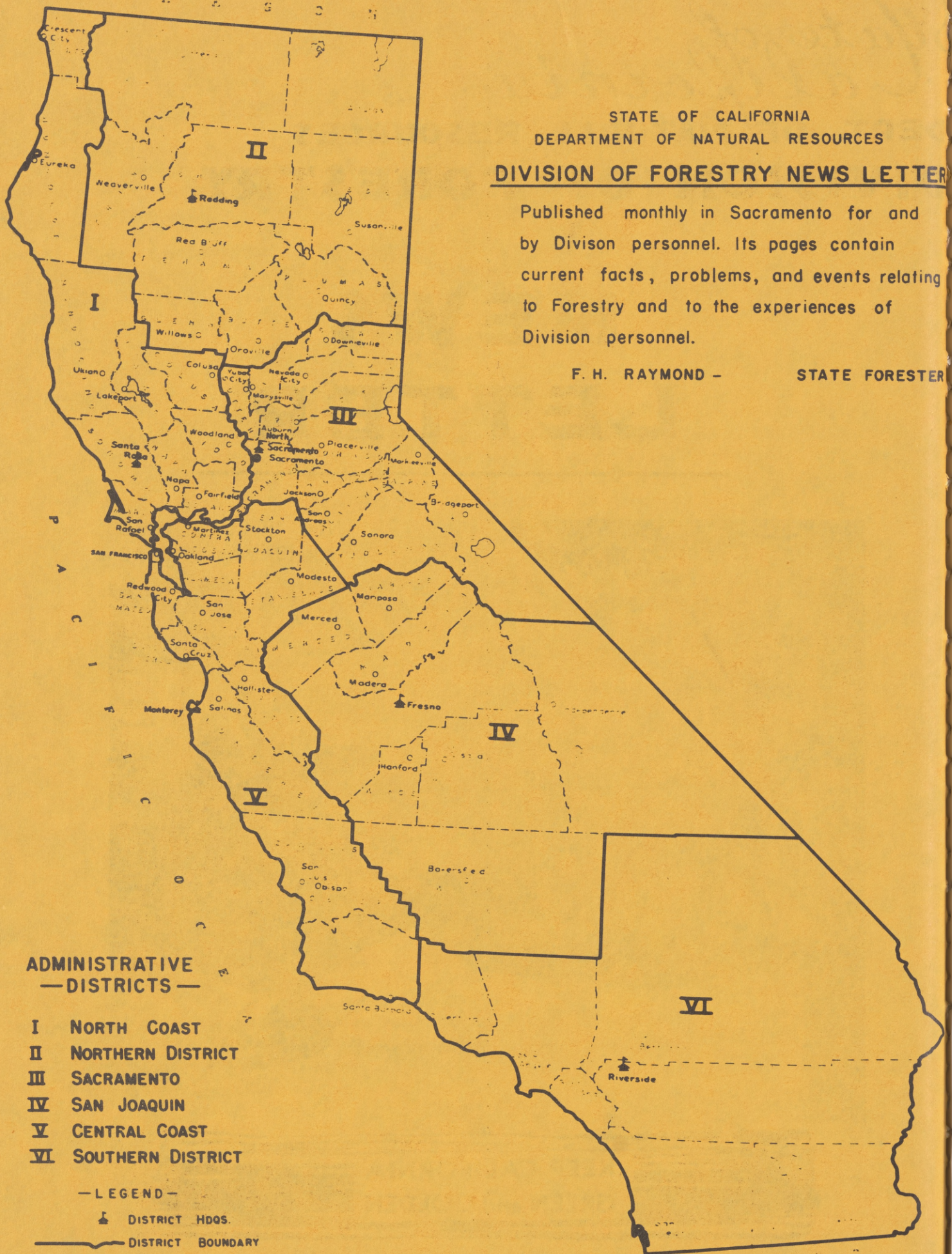
F. H. RAYMOND - STATE FORESTER

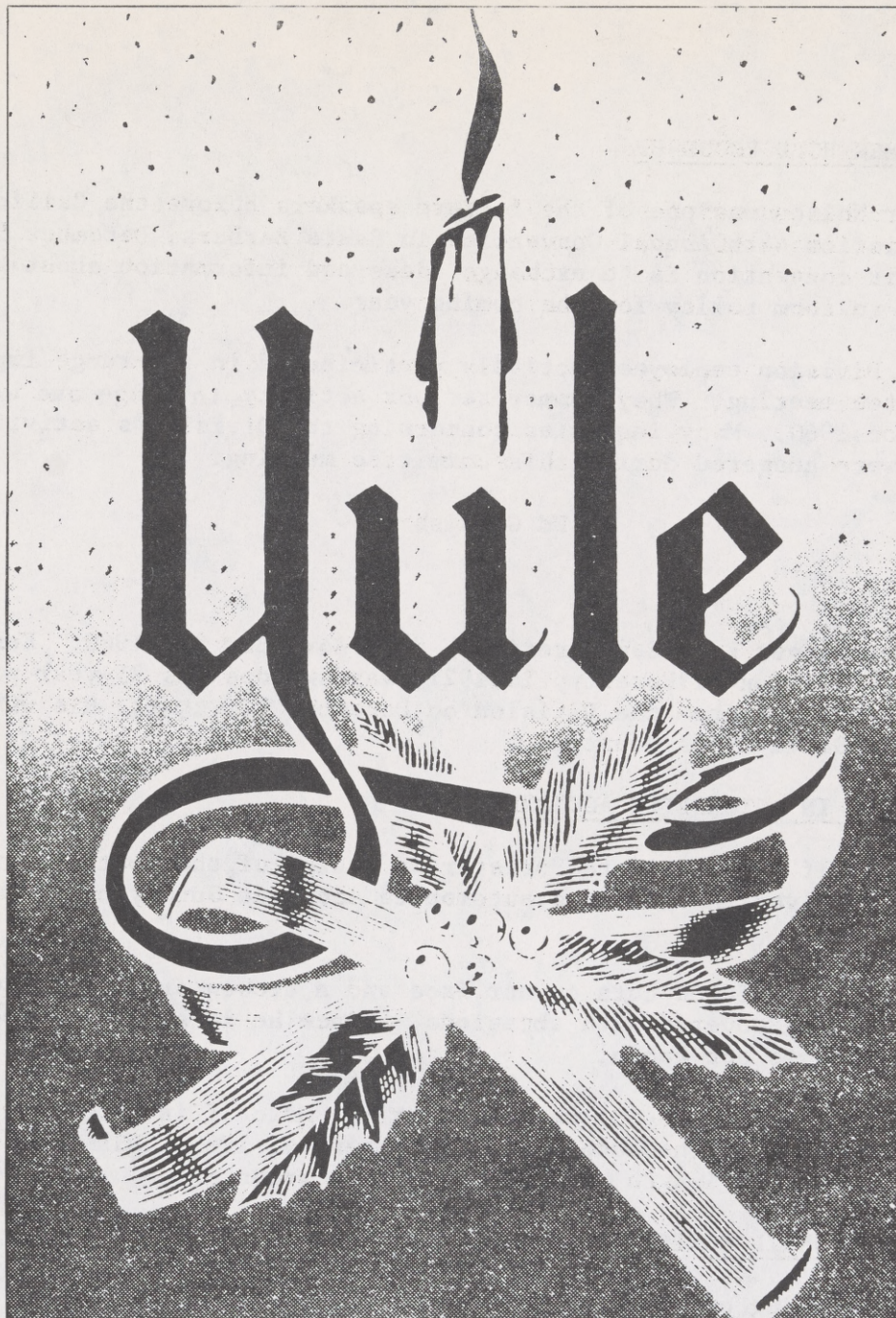
**ADMINISTRATIVE
—DISTRICTS—**

- I** NORTH COAST
- II** NORTHERN DISTRICT
- III** SACRAMENTO
- IV** SAN JOAQUIN
- V** CENTRAL COAST
- VI** SOUTHERN DISTRICT

—LEGEND—

-  DISTRICT HDQS.
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY





TO ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE DIVISION OF FORESTRY

We want to take this opportunity to extend our personal greetings to all employees of this Division and to express our sincere best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year!

We can be very proud of our organization and the part each individual has played in making this year of 1960 an outstandingly successful one. Great progress has been made in many fields of endeavor. In spite of prolonged drought and extremely severe fire weather conditions, our forces have rather successfully "held the line." Much of this success can be attributed to the fine spirit of teamwork, unrelenting training programs and intelligent application of the tools and forces at our disposal. Although we have a long way to go to reach the goal of efficiency commensurate with the problems we are now and in the future will be meeting, progress in that direction is very satisfying.

I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to all of our personnel, in whatever field they are working, for the fine work they are doing and for their contribution toward keeping this Division one of the outstanding agencies in our State government.

F. H. RAYMOND, State Forester

CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN HOLD ROUND-UP

Director Nelson was one of the feature speakers before the California Cattlemen's Association 44th Annual Convention in Santa Barbara, December 9-10. The purpose of this convention is to exchange ideas and information about the beef industry and to form policy for the coming year.

Several Division employees actively participated in the range improvement resolution committee meeting. They summarized our activity in range and watershed management for 1960. Many inquiries concerning the Division's activities and responsibilities were answered during this committee meeting.

Ed Gladish

VITAL STATISTICS

Assistant Ranger Earl Renn (retired) died November 25, 1960. Earl started his career with the Division of Forestry in 1927; was awarded his 25-year pin on March 4, 1954, and retired from the Division on December 12, 1959. His whole Forestry career was spent in Santa Clara County.

DEPUTY C. E. METCALF IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Cecil Metcalf, Deputy State Forester in charge of the South Sierra district and his wife were involved in a serious automobile accident Sunday night a few miles west of Fresno.

Mrs. Metcalf suffered cuts on her face and a broken arm. Cecil was severely bruised and his skin was covered with abrasions. Since he is still in shock, the full extent of his injuries is not known.

As of this date (12-13-60) we hear that Mr. Metcalf is much better and that he hopes to be released from the hospital on December 14, 1960. His wife will remain in the hospital; the length of time is not yet known.

EXECUTIVE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

The next meeting of the Executive Advisory Council will be held on January 26 and 27, 1961, in Sacramento. The meeting will be held in Room 319, Education Building, and will start at 0900 on both dates.

Because of a conflict with another very important meeting, it is expected that Deputy Fairbank will delegate Larry Richey to attend on January 27.

It is anticipated that as usual we will have a very full agenda. If you think of any vital issues that should be brought before the group, feel free to submit them to the office of the Chief Deputy.

Lewis A. Moran
Chief Deputy State Forester

COVER PAGE: Lake Tahoe in the high Sierra

A N N O U N C E M E N T

The Twelfth Annual Sierra-Cascade Logging Conference will be held in Sacramento on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of February, 1960.

Conference headquarters will be the El Dorado Hotel. All sessions of the Conference will be held in Governors Hall at the State Fair Grounds.

While the daytime program has not been announced, D. L. Wambold, Secretary-Treasurer of the Conference, has reported that there will be a two-acre equipment display under one roof, a sawdust bowl on Wednesday and Thursday nights, a banquet on Friday night, and special entertainment for ladies for the three days.

FIRE CONTROL

FIRE SUPPRESSION: Comparison of fire activity during October, 1960, with the same month of the years 1955 through 1959 is as follows:

Year	Fires	Comparison in % with 1960	Acres Burned	Comparison in % with 1960
1955	182	67.4%	2,466	37.4%
1956	126	46.7%	2,108	32.0%
1957	48	17.8%	747	11.3%
1958	314	116.3%	15,175	230.3%
1959	231	85.6%	10,877	165.1%
TOTAL	901		31,373	
AVERAGE	180	66.7%	6,274	95.2%
1960	270		6,589	

FOREST FIRE RESEARCH

Lightning Study: The field study of thunder storms and fires caused by lightning has been concluded for the year. The time lapse films which were obtained at three lookouts in the Central Sierras will now be analyzed and correlated with lightning storm information obtained from the Sacramento U. S. Weather Bureau Radar and from the Division of Forestry and U. S. Forest Service field reports. It is hoped that the data will present some conclusions as to where thunder storms are most likely to build up and the directions in which they are most likely to move in the Central Sierra area.

Fire Retardants: Grass and brush plot tests of viscous water and related materials were made both in Mariposa and San Diego Ranger Units during October. These tests presented additional information which shows that the algin thickened water has considerable potential in fire suppression work. Viscous water plus diammonium phosphate also showed again that it has great potential for being a good fire retardant. Previous reports on these tests will be published in the near future.

Air Tankers: A report "Fighting Forest Fires From the Air", which tells about the Division's evaluation of the air tankers during the 1958 and 1959 fire seasons, is now available from the Sacramento office of the Division of Forestry.

FEDERAL-STATE FOREST FIRE COOPERATION

The coordinator accompanied the Assistant Deputy of the North Coast District on a two-day inspection of the State Coop. crews on the Mendocino National Forest. All crews were being manned and maintained in full conformance with the Green Book allocations.

Two days were also spent with the Deputy of the Central Sierra District for the inspection of the Tahoe National Forest. The White Cloud State Coop. crew was inspected and some time was also spent in the Supervisor's office at Nevada City to discuss reporting procedures with respect to the State-financed protection forces on the Forest.

COUNTY-STATE FOREST FIRE COOPERATION

All of the County Cooperative Agreements for 1960-61 have been processed with 24 counties participating.

The Division was represented at the quarterly meetings of the Solano County Fireman's Association and the Tri District Fireman's Association in Sacramento County.

A Division representative also attended the joint meeting of the Governor's Fire Service Advisory Committee and the State Fire Marshal's Advisory Board held in Los Angeles on October 27th and 28th.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT - PUBLIC LAW 566

Representatives of the Division of Forestry field reviewed the Three Rivers Watershed as a first step in the development of a comprehensive plan in cooperation with the local Soil Conservation District.

This Division initiated a reconnaissance study of the forestry phases of the proposed Davis Grunsky Ruth Dam project in cooperation with the Department of Water Resources; and the new Melones Reservoir in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers. The report of the Corps of Engineers on economic feasibility of the new Melones Reservoir project on the Stanislaus River was reviewed and comments submitted.

A representative of this office met with personnel of the U. S. Forest Service to re-evaluate planning procedures and to coordinate planning in progress on the Watershed Management projects involving Forestry and fire protection.

This Division was represented at the October meeting of the State Soil Conservation Commission and a meeting of agencies interested and involved in the planning of Public Law 566 projects.

FOREST PRACTICE

The Coast Range Pine and Fir Forest Practice Committee has scheduled four public hearings to consider amendment of the forest practice rules in their district. The hearings are to be held as follows: November 9 in Ukiah, November 10 in Eureka, November 21 in Yreka, and November 22 in Redding. Radio and newspaper publicity has been arranged throughout the district and notices have been mailed to timber owners, operators, and others requesting them to attend and express their thoughts on proposed rule changes.

STATE FORESTS

The Advisory Committee to Jackson State Forest met in Fort Bragg on October 25th. The committee reviewed a study of young-growth and other work being conducted, and concluded that progress to date is very satisfactory. The committee consists of three representatives of the redwood industry -- Russel Johnson of the Union Lumber Company, Russell Ells of the Willits Redwood Products Company, and Earl Birmingham of Atherton.

State Forest Notes No. 3, "Chemical Control of Brush on Latour State Forest," by Paul Cox and Roy Ritchie, was published and given wide distribution to foresters, landowners, timber operators, and the public. This paper reports the results of experimental work conducted by the Division of Forestry on the Latour State Forest in controlling brush using certain herbicides. The findings of this study will be of special concern to landowners interested in converting brushland to timber production.

Redding Pine Mills of Redding and Cottonwood, California, have successfully completed a timber sale at Latour State Forest in Shasta County. Redding Pine Mills cut and logged 3,293,440 board feet of pine, fir, and cedar timber valued at \$88,072.50. The timber was marked in advance and cut according to a "unit area" system of timber management. The cut area will serve as a demonstration of good logging practice. Several methods of cutting were used depending on stand conditions and silvicultural requirements of the various "unit areas" that occurred within the sale area. Important additions to the permanent access road system on the Forest were made under the terms of the sale agreement.

SERVICE FORESTRY

Personnel from Division headquarters and field offices attended a seminar on "Christmas Tree Management" at the University of California at Berkeley on October 15. Subjects covered by lecture and discussion at the one-day meeting included: soils, silviculture, planting and nursery practice, marketing, insects, and production costs. The seminar was jointly sponsored by the California Christmas Tree Growers Association, the School of Forestry, and the Extension Service. About 125 Christmas tree growers, farm advisors, and foresters attended.

The Division of Forestry service foresters received 1,584 requests for technical advice and in-the-woods assistance from small forest landowners in fiscal year 1960. Service foresters are the public professional foresters whose duties are to advise and instruct private timber owners on the establishment, protection, and management of timber crops on forest lands. The Division employs ten service foresters to provide this service in every forested county in the State. Assistance was provided to 1,330 owners who owned 187,023 acres of forest land in the aggregate. In addition, over 100 forest products operations were assisted. This program is administered by the Division in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Over 400 owners carried out improved practices on their properties under the direction of the service foresters. These owners harvested 7,500 acres of timber, improved the timber stand on 3,760 acres, pruned 1,500 acres, and planted or seeded another 2,122 acres. Owners following the advice of the service foresters saved nearly 15,000 acres of young timber from premature harvest. Nearly 64 million board feet of timber was harvested under improved methods. The sale of this and other forest products returned over \$1,120,000 to the owners involved. In addition, 75 owners were referred to private consulting foresters. This is done where large landowners are involved or where financial returns to the owner will be considerable.

Forest land in small tracts owned by tens of thousands of individuals represents more than one-third of the private commercial timberland in California. Our expanding economy and future needs for wood make it necessary to manage these small forests to their fullest capacity. Management of a forest property requires technical knowledge and skill which most small forest owners do not possess. By giving owners sound and practical on-the-ground assistance in forest management the professional service foresters help in large measure to achieve the full realization of California's tremendous forest resources.

NURSERY

As the cone collection season draws to a close approximately 5,123 burlap sacks of cones have been gathered by Division field crews and inmates of Conservation Camps throughout the State. The seed from some 1,100 sacks extracted at three Conservation Camps was sent to the Davis headquarters forest nursery in rough-clean form for further processing. The remainder of the cones were sent direct to Davis where the seed will be cleaned and stored. It is estimated that the cones collected will yield from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of clean seed.

Price list-order blanks for the sale of nursery stock for the 1960-61 season were distributed to prospective customers the first week in October. Since that time orders have been received for 1,748,000 seedlings. This is nearly half of the season's available stock. Shipping will commence about December first when seedlings have hardened off sufficiently for lifting.

REFORESTATION

The 1959-60 annual nursery and planting report was prepared for the Forest Service as required by the Clarke-McNary, Section 4, Agreement. (Through this Agreement the Division receives reimbursement from the federal government for producing trees for reforestation.) The report indicates that 7,021 acres were planted and seeded on State and private land in California. Some 3,420 acres of this were seeded to tree seed in the northwestern part of the State on forest industry land. The 7,021 acres is more than twice that of the previous year when 3,477 acres were planted and seeded. Success of year-old plantations was estimated to vary from 20% survival in Southern California to 90% in the northern part of the State. Trees planted for farm wind-breaks were estimated to be of sufficient number to cover 544 acres or 227 miles if planted on an average width of 20 feet. Commercial forest nurseries in the State produced 237,000 trees, most of them distributed to Christmas tree growers. The only forest nursery in the State operated by a soil conservation district distributed 146,000 trees. Nurseries operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Forester and Firewarden produced 121,000 trees for watershed and forest roadside planting in that county.

The Advisory Committee to the State Forester on Reforestation Methods and Procedures held its semi-annual meeting and field trip in the Eureka area on October 27 and 28. The forestry staff of one of the large redwood producing companies conducted a tour of reforestation research facilities and field testing areas operated by the company. Among tests being conducted are: soils analyses through which it may be possible to relate certain characteristics of a soil to its ability to reforest naturally, site preparation in advance of seeding and planting by chemical spraying of competing vegetation, provenience testing of races of Douglas fir from different geographical locations throughout its range and comparison of growth of seedlings protected from browsing by deer as opposed to those exposed to browsing. Deer browsing is a serious

threat to forest regeneration in this area. At an evening meeting, the committee discussed the Division's forest nursery program and formulated recommendations for possible improvement. A work plan for cooperative reforestation studies to be established on land of a timber operating company in Sonoma County was reviewed. When the project is initiated it will be the first of its kind established in the Douglas fir-redwood region since the Division was authorized by the Legislature in 1957 to conduct cooperative studies on private land.

PEST CONTROL

The Southern California Forest Pest Committee of the California Forest Pest Control Action Council met at Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, with representatives of the Division in attendance. The purpose of the meeting was to review forest pest conditions in Southern California and prepare recommendations to be presented at the annual meeting of the Council in early November. A prominent topic was the "X" Disease research project recommended by the committee in 1959. Funds have now been provided in the Division's research program with the project under contract to the University. The committee will recommend that a zone of insect infestation be declared for Lost Valley area in north central San Diego County.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT

Two publications on range improvement were received from the State Printer. The bulletin, "The Brush Problem on California Livestock Ranges" presents the reasons why brush ranges are below potential in grazing capacity, discusses the methods of brush range improvement and the economic aspects of such work, and outlines policies under which the Division of Forestry engages in this work. The leaflet, "Facts About Fire in Brush Range Improvement" presents a summary of some important principles related to controlled burning for range improvement. Both publications were designed to inform the public what is being done toward improving our brush range lands, and to explain some of the problems that still face ranchers and public agencies. They were prepared with the advice and assistance of the Range Improvement Advisory Committee to the State Board of Forestry, and many other persons.

"Spring Treatment as an Aid in Controlling Chamise" is the title of a paper by Robert Blanford, issued as Range Improvement Studies No. 3 during October. This paper makes available to the public some of the information on methods of brush control developed during the Williams Range field study in Shasta County.

A controlled burn of the Ranchita Range Study Area in San Luis Obispo County was completed successfully on October 19. The burned plots will be seeded to improved forage plants this fall. This is one of several field studies designed to develop and test methods of brush range improvement, being conducted cooperatively by the Division of Forestry and the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of California.

TIMBER TAXATION

The Joint Timber Taxation Study Committee, composed of representatives from the Boards of Forestry and Equalization, and County Assessors, met in Berkeley on October 13 to review progress in a pilot study of timber taxation being conducted in Mendocino County by the University of California. The study has been completed and a report is being prepared for publication. The Committee will make its recommendations on the report at its next meeting.

NOVEMBER ACTIVITIES

FIRE SUPPRESSION: On November 15, 1960, State Forester F. H. Raymond officially terminated the 1960 fire season for all of the State-protected area north of the Tehachapi Mountains. Although Southern California has received precipitation, they have also experienced several periods of dry "Santana" winds which held off the closing of Southern California until the end of November.

AGRICULTURAL FIRE PROTECTION

A representative of the Martin Construction Company met with the Assistant Deputy, two Rangers from District II, and a Sacramento office representative at Redding. They discussed the possibility of the Division of Forestry providing fire protection on a contract for some fifteen months, more or less, at Intercontinental Missile bases at Chico, Sutter Buttes, and Lincoln. It is the feeling of the Forestry representatives that the Division would prefer not to undertake this type of fire protection for such a short duration because of special training which would have to be conducted and the problem of placing personnel at the termination of the agreement. Mr. Neilson, the Martin Company representative, was advised the Division would be glad to provide Mutual Aid fire protection to these installations to whatever extent it is feasible for us to do so.

A Division of Forestry representative met with Mr. Chas. Rainey, who is in charge of the Radiological Safety Division (RADEF) of the California Disaster Office to discuss some matters pertaining to the maintenance of radiological monitoring units assigned to the Division of Forestry.

The Division of Forestry was represented at a meeting of the Sacramento-Yolo County Fire Chiefs' Association in Hagginwood on November 30, 1960.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

A representative of this office met with the Soil Conservation Service administrators and hydrologists, to discuss the procedures involved in planning Public Law 566 projects. He also attended a review of the Florin Wild Life Conservation Program which consists of the rehabilitation of wild life habitat by the planting of various plant species to improve food and protective cover for small game and game birds.

A Division of Forestry representative attended a joint meeting of the Executive Advisory Council and State Division of Soil Conservation administrators and field representatives to review policy and procedures involved in the AB-1144 and related programs.

The State Forester was represented at a meeting involving the planning of the San Gabriel Watershed in Los Angeles County, as it related to the policies and procedures involved in carrying out Public Law 566 projects.

FOREST FIRE RESEARCH

Lightning Study: The Division has briefly experimented in the past with silver iodide-impregnated flares in attempts to seed thunderstorms. This past summer the Weather Modification Company of San Jose borrowed a few of these flares and the mechanism which the Division has developed for igniting them in aerial seeding operations. The Weather Modification Company worked with Olin-Mathieson Company of Morgan Hill on the improvement of the flares and then used them in their aerial seeding

experiments during the 1960 summer season on their Blue Ridge Hail Suppression Project in the Appalachian Mountain region of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

Quoting a part of the letter which the Division recently received from the Weather Modification Company:

"We have not yet made any cold box tests on the output of these flares. However, the reports from our pilots as to their action are so favorable that we are virtually certain that the silver iodide crystal output exceeds greatly that of our propane-acetone aircraft generators. On previous years the pilots reported general rain areas developing along their seeding paths, which are generally near the leading edges of the air mass thunderstorms and squall lines affecting the Blue Ridge region. Both pilots employed on the Blue Ridge Project in 1960 had flown on previous years and they reported the effects were more rapid and more pronounced when seeding runs were made using the flares.

"Our radar observations are difficult to assess because it is hard to isolate the effects of the aircraft seeding from that of our ground-based silver iodide generators. However, Mr. Ben Garrahan, who served as project meteorologist from June 15 to September 15 was greatly impressed on a number of occasions by the rapid weakening of thunderstorm echoes occurring five to ten minutes after passes by the seeding aircraft.

"About the first of July we were so convinced of the effectiveness of the flares as aircraft seeding tools that we decided to rely on them completely for the balance of the summer. Altogether our aircraft seeding time on the Blue Ridge Project was 75 hours. We intend to use the flares in Santa Clara County this winter and will be happy to keep you informed as to results, if your department is still interested."

FIRE RETARDANTS

During the last week of November and the first week of December, the Division of Forestry contributed direct help to the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in the conducting of tests on fire retardants at the fire laboratory in Richmond. Forestry trainee Cliff Fago of District I and Foreman Bryce Green of District IV worked both weeks in assisting State Forest Ranger Jim Davis (presently assigned to the Experiment Station on an indefinite basis) in testing several water thickeners and combinations of the water thickeners with Diammonium Phosphate. Early results show that the various algin retardants were superior to other materials being tested in their abilities to retard fire spread after several hours of drying. They also demonstrated other characteristics which were very desirable relative to other materials. The Experiment Station will issue a complete report on these tests some time after the first of the year.

AIR TANKERS

In completing evaluation forms for the use of air tankers on forest fires, a number of field personnel stated that they would appreciate some means of identifying the different air tankers. Consequently, the Division has recently published "Identification of Air Tankers Commonly Used in California, 1960." The single sheet includes photographs of the several kinds of air tankers currently used in California and also written descriptions which should help to distinguish one kind of aircraft from another. The descriptions were taken from "Jane's All the World's Aircraft."

FIRE PREVENTION

A representative of the State Forester's office attended an evening meeting of the Humboldt County Forestry Committee on October 17 in Eureka. The main subject was an explanation of existing closure, fire hazardous areas, and trespass statutes. This was followed by a rather lengthy discussion period of the entire subject.

Members of the staff worked with E. L. McCann and H. M. Williamson in making arrangements and preparing a program for the Western Pacific Forestry meeting in Portola on November 4, 1960; for the Southern Pacific Forestry meeting in Eugene, Oregon, on November 18, 1960, and for Southern Pacific Forestry meeting in Bakersfield.

A meeting was held with Carl Wilson of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station on October 25 and current objectives of the Fire Prevention Research Program were reviewed.

The winner of the Division of Forestry and U. S. Forest award for the County or District Fair Manager with the best record in forest fire prevention was selected in conference with U. S. Forest Service personnel. This year's winner is C. J. Hindley, Humboldt County Fair, Ferndale.

The Law Enforcement Coordinator spent three days with forest practice personnel making an up-to-date inspection on a forest practice litigation case currently being prepared for action by the Office of the Attorney General.

The Division worked on arrangements with Frank Pierce of the California Farm Bureau Federation, Berkeley, in connection with our providing trees which the Farm Bureau will use in connection with a good-will tour through Mexico during the next several weeks. The State Forester wrote a letter to Mr. Rozzoni of the Farmer Bureau and this letter will be read during the planting ceremonies.

On November 1 a meeting was held with Glen Woodward of the McCullough Chain Saw Company concerning the prevention of fires caused by chain saws by proper service and maintenance requirements which might be developed and established in the future. On the same date a meeting was held with Robert Little of Geigy Agricultural Chemicals desiring to cooperate with fire protection agencies in experiments of "sterilants" for roadside fire hazard reduction. It was recommended that Mr. Little contact Carl Wilson of the Experiment Station for possible cooperation in the "fuelbreak" project in Southern California. Mr. Little advised that he has conducted some cooperative experiments with the Yolo County Agricultural Department who are in charge of roadside hazard reduction for that county.

The State Forester and a representative from the Fire Prevention Section attended a meeting on November 2 with the California Farm Bureau Federation and Wild Game and Public Lands Use Committee. Existing burning permit administration and the revised forms LE-6, Application For Wildland Burning Permit and LE-7, Wildland Burning Permit was the chief topic of discussion.

A list of the 1960 range improvement escapes and 12 other permit escapes selected at random has been prepared by the Fire Control Section.

Three members of the State Forester's staff attended the fire prevention meeting with railroads and other forest protection agencies which was held in Portola.

The Natural Resources Conference of the California Farm Bureau Federation meeting in Berkeley on November 15 was attended. This Conference program was directed primarily toward water and recreational resources, but the final panel included a discussion of Multiple Use - What it Means.

The Division of Forestry's Fire Prevention Research Committee met on November 17 with the U. S. Forest Service Fire Prevention Committee, representatives of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, and Dr. William Herrmann of the University of Southern California. Plans and procedures for the 1960-61 research program were discussed. Indications were made as to what active participation by agency field personnel will be required. Proposals for new research features were discussed in detail.

A representative of the Division attended the California Conservation Council meeting held in Santa Barbara on November 17 and 18.

A meeting was held with the Southern Pacific Company for preliminary discussion of 1959 Southern Pacific railroad fires. About half of the cases were discussed, directed toward acceptance of suppression cost claims. During these discussions, liability is accepted by the Southern Pacific for most fires. Subsequent to these discussions, those cases which have not been accepted will be the subject of discussion with representatives of the Department and Attorney General's office present.

A paper has been prepared on "What Are the Research Needs of Fire Prevention" for presentation at the Western Fire Research Council meeting on December 6, 1960.

Information on reseeding projects for 1960 was released to Jack Barby of the Governor's Office for use in a news release from that office.

The State Forester and other members of his staff attended the State Board of Forestry meeting which was held in Riverside on November 28 and 29.

The Fire Prevention Section now has a full-time Assistant Law Enforcement Coordinator.

Ten packets of Division of Forestry printed materials were sent to the Division of Soil Conservation for their use.

FOREST PRACTICE

The Forest Practice Committee for the Coast Range Pine and Fir Forest District held four public hearings in November to give timber owners and operators an opportunity to express themselves on proposed amendment of the forest practice rules for that district. The hearings were held in Ukiah on November 9, Eureka on November 10, Yreka on November 21, and Redding on November 22. The Committee now plans to prepare a final draft of the proposed amendments and hold one more hearing in the near future before the Committee submits its findings to the Board of Forestry for approval.

The Board of Forestry in Riverside on November 29 approved an alternate plan for Barnes and Edwards Forest Products for some 1,100 acres of timberland in Placer County. The plan permits a departure from the cutting rules of the South Sierra Pine Forest District to improve forest growth.

STATE FORESTS

Al Thrasher Lumber Company, Inc. of Capella was awarded the 1961 timber sale in James Creek on the Jackson State Forest when sealed bids were opened in Fort Bragg on November 29. The highest of the two bids received was submitted by this company which was \$31.00 per thousand board feet for redwood, Douglas fir, and other species. The purchaser must cut and remove some 10 million board feet of old-growth timber from 519 acres of the Forest before November 30, 1961. This sale should bring some \$312,170 in revenue to the State.

Aborigine Lumber Company of Fort Bragg has completed loading and hauling logs from the Caspar Creek Experimental Area on Jackson State Forest in Mendocino County. Aborigine purchased 1,236,000 board feet of decked redwood, Douglas fir, hemlock, Bishop pine, and white fir logs valued at \$36,447. The logs were cut from the light and heavy selection cutting experiments in the young-growth stands in Caspar Creek. Conservation Camp crews accomplished the logging and decking. Three different experimental cuts have now been made in this 85-year-old timber. A clear cut of about 12 acres is the next experimental cutting. This cut will be contracted in the same manner as old-growth sales.

SERVICE FORESTRY

Results of a study of the "Effect of Two Commercial Preparations on Root Initiation of Douglas Fir Nursery Stock" have been published as "State Forest Notes Number 4." This Note was written by Verne R. Osburn, Forest Technician, Service Forester at Redding. His study was conducted at the Magalia Forest Nursery. The experiment showed that "Transplantone" a naphylacetamide and vitamin B-1 preparation holds some promise as an aid to stimulation of root growth in Douglas fir nursery stock. "Gro-fast" a gibberellic acid preparation did not appear to have any distinct effect on the Douglas fir stock. Osburn concluded that "While the results of this preliminary investigation are not conclusive, they indicate that further and more closely controlled investigation of the use of Transplantone to reduce losses in field planting is warranted and desirable." His conclusion is being followed by larger and more closely controlled reforestation studies by the Division.

NURSERY

Trees on order from the Division's four nurseries for the 1960-61 season total 1,900,000 to date. This is not a great increase over the previous month as a member of forest industry found it necessary to cancel its rather large order of some 400,000 trees. Cone collection activities have been completed. The total amount of burlap sacks of cones received for processing at the Davis headquarters forest nursery amount to 6,019. Seed from these cones should be sufficient to fill the needs of the nursery program for 1961 with some left to store as a backlog against a poor cone year.

Fifty, fifth grade students from the Winters, Yolo County, elementary school were instructed at the Davis forest nursery on some of the phases of forest nursery and reforestation work as a part of their conservation studies. Also, several Explorer Scouts passed required forestry tests at the nursery by conducting some tree seed tests.

REFORESTATION

The Advisory Committee to the State Forester on Reforestation Methods and Procedures felt that because of increased interest and experimentation in forest regeneration in California that it was timely to undertake an inventory and evaluation

of past and present reforestation projects being conducted by forest industry and governmental agencies within the State. Accepting the Committee's suggestions, the Division prepared two questionnaires to seek information on these reforestation projects. The first questionnaire has been mailed to canvass individuals, members of forest industry, and some governmental agencies to determine what phases of forest regeneration have been conducted, and whether or not they would be willing to complete the second questionnaire designed to furnish as complete information as possible pertaining to the projects conducted. Replies to the first questionnaire are being received, and the first few received have indicated an interest in cooperating in the survey.

Seed traps set out on two cooperative reforestation studies projects on private land in Calaveras County last summer to sample the effectiveness of natural seed fall from the 1960 early fall crop of cones were collected and the contents evaluated. One of the project areas is located in a recent burn where few live trees remain. Seed trees selected for the test produced a good crop of cones, but tree squirrels nearly destroyed the entire crop before the cones matured. The 67 1-square foot traps set out on 6.7 acres caught seven sound seed, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and white fir. This would indicate that approximately 4,500 seed fell per acre. Previous literature indicates that at least 60,000 sound seed should fall per acre to adequately stock an area with established seedlings. The second project area produced better results. From 36 traps, 24 sound seed were collected, indicating approximately 29,000 per acre. As the squirrels had not destroyed the cone crop in this area rodent control measures were applied, and it is hoped that some of the seed that has fallen will result in established seedlings.

PEST CONTROL

The California Forest Pest Control Action Council, an organization of private and public agencies and interested persons concerned with forest pest problems, held its annual meeting on November 10 in Sacramento.

Forest insect conditions show a marked improvement over that prevailing last year. Some important factors contributing to this improvement are: 1) weather in the form of normal spring rains compared to one-third normal in 1959; 2) low temperatures in April and May delaying bark beetle emergence; 3) aggressive control action taken on most of the major outbreaks; 4) prompt action to salvage fire-injured trees in most of the 1959 fire areas reducing insect potential; and 5) fewer lightning struck trees and less snow broken material. Areas that are causing concern at the present time are Eshom Valley, Tulare County; Lost Valley, San Diego County; Hillhouse Burn, Tehama County; and Icehouse Burn, El Dorado County. Several appraisals will be made this winter to determine action on reported infestations.

The European pine shoot moth has been discovered in the Pacific Northwest and is causing concern. This insect is not a killer of pines, but does deform and retard growth. The problem of quarantine was discussed and referred to the California Department of Agriculture to explore through the Western Plant Board the possibilities of adopting a uniform plant quarantine for the western states.

Physiological disorders and nursery diseases were of unusual concern to forest managers and pathologists. Physiological disorders were due to below normal precipitation for the last two years, a late hard spring freeze, and an excessive heat wave in early June. Root diseases were the primary cause of severe losses of forest nursery stock. Other major diseases such as dwarf mistletoe, white pine blister rust, Elytroderma, needle blight, yellow witches broom, Cytospora canker, and "X"

Disease in Southern California, continued to take their unspectacular but steady toll of the forest resource.

The Council endorsed a revision in the blister rust control policy in the southern Sierra Nevada. The change will defer Ribes eradication south of the Merced River and in the counties of El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne, relaxing the standards of Ribes eradication. The new policy is due to studies and research which indicate that blister rust will not be a major forest pest in the southern Sierra Nevada and a supplementary method of control permitting the saving of infected sugar pine trees through the application of antibiotics (Acti-dione) is being rapidly developed.

Deer browsing of forest plantations appears to be the major cause of animal damage to the forest. It is the number one problem in northwestern California in forest regeneration. Other animal pests reported causing damage were porcupines, birds in nursery seed beds, bear, elk, mice, rabbits, squirrels, beaver, and gophers.

Four research projects discussed, in which the Division was directly involved, were "X" Disease, dwarf mistletoe, bark beetle, and rodent control. All the projects have the University of California as the contracting agency.

The Division cooperated in nine direct control projects of forest insects in 1960 treating 8,409 trees at a total cost of \$43,961. Conservation Camp crews were used on five of these projects, one with regular fire control personnel, and three were contracted to the U. S. Forest Service who were treating intermingled federal forest lands.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT

Range Improvement Studies No. 4, "Cattle Feeding Trials Using a Pelleted Brush Roughage," was issued in November. This publication, by Paul Furbush, Charles Carlson, and Norman Dal Porto, summarized results of two trials in which a roughage made from ground pelleted blueblossom was fed to penned steers for periods of 74 and 90 days, respectively. Both these trials indicated a possibility of utilizing species of brush growing commonly on California foothill ranges as a livestock feed when it is harvested and ground into a meal or pelleted. In the 90-day feeding trial, in which a concentrate was fed in addition to the pelleted brush roughage, two Hereford steers gained an average of nearly 2.4 pounds a day. Further research should be done to determine the feed values of common kinds of brush.

EMERGENCY REVEGETATION

Critical watersheds denuded by the following fires were seeded during November:

Armstrong	McKinley
Homestake Mine	Reese
Höt	Sayles
Johnstone	Verdugo
Weferling	

Approximately 180 tons of annual ryegrass seed was sown on 45,000 acres of valuable watershed through the cooperative effort of private landowners, local, State, and Federal agencies. This effort should reduce runoff and excessive erosion late this winter and early next spring. Revegetation of the Johnstone burn, which includes

the San Dimas Experimental Forest Calibrated watersheds, should give us a better understanding of the effectiveness of our revegetation efforts.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

A conference between headquarters staff and field representatives of the Division of Soil Conservation and Division of Forestry was held in Sacramento on November 15th. The purpose of the meeting was to develop better coordination of effort between the two divisions in work of mutual interest.

ENGINEERING

Various labor representatives accompanied representatives from the Division of Forestry, Department of Corrections, and the Division of Highways on October 5 and 6 on a field tour through the North Coast area. The Preston Ranch Highway Camp was visited as was three Division of Forestry Camps - High Rock, Chamberlain Creek, and Parlin Fork, and several work projects were inspected. Mr. Al Gruhn, President of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, felt that this group had a good over-all picture of the general inmate operations. A meeting on October 31st further explored the problems involved between labor and State agencies authorizing inmate project work. Minutes were completed following the latter meeting, reviewed by several State agencies concerned, and forwarded to the labor representatives. As of this date, December 8, we have not received further official word from labor concerning the understandings covered in the minutes. Several projects are still being held pending acknowledgment by labor of the acceptability of the minutes.

Two major construction projects have been awarded to contract within the past two weeks. Replacement of the messhall and office at Shasta Ranger Unit Headquarters in Redding, and the construction of the Intermountain Conservation Camp just west of Bieber in Lassen County.

It has been jointly agreed between Forestry and the Department of Corrections that Forestry personnel would participate to a greater degree than heretofore in the experimental therapeutic treatment being explored at the new Don Lugo Camp. The participation by Forestry personnel in group counseling will be accomplished on State time and when there is no serious interruption of scheduled work projects. The program that was initially started at the Pilot Rock Camp along this line will be discontinued with the activation of the Don Lugo Camp.

SAF MEETS - FORESTERS CONFERENCE

About 250 foresters attended the Northern California Section of the Society of American Foresters Annual Meeting December 10th at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco. Six prominent representatives of wood, water, fish, and wildlife, mining, recreation, and forage discussed the needs and desires of their particular interest field in relation to California's hinterlands. Paul Aurignac, member of the State Board of Forestry represented the forage interest and Ian Campbell, Chief of the State Division of Mines represented mining. William Rosencrans, former Chairman of the Board of Forestry summarized the speakers views and the audience discussion at the close of the meeting. The program pinpointed the divergent views of the interests with a stake in California's wildlands. But more important, each speaker disclosed he was aware of the problems of multiple use of California's wild acres. It was gratifying to see the many points at which the representatives of divergent user interests found grounds for increased cooperation and coordination. No insurmountable obstacles to coordinated development and use of the wildland areas were evident.

About 20 employees of the Division attended the meeting. Ed Martin, Forest Technician, North Coast District reported the Jed Smith Chapter of the Society (of which he is chairman) will host the spring field meeting in Eureka May 26 and 27, 1961. George Grogan, Deputy, Sierra Cascade District, was nominated for Vice-Chairman of the Section and Robert Burns, State Forest Ranger II, Nevada County, was nominated for Treasurer of the Section. They will run for election in January. Earl Sechrist, Assistant Deputy, Sacramento, served on the Nominating Committee. Paul Cox, Senior Forest Technician, Sacramento, reported to the Section as Chairman of the Research Committee. Several of the Division's foresters have worked on this committee and its subcommittees.

Many employees were noted at the University of California Alumni Foresters banquet at the Claremont Hotel the evening preceding the SAF meeting. Don Knowlton, Assistant Deputy, Central Sierra District, is the president of the Alumni group. Walt Bemis, Assistant Forest Technician, Central Sierra District (reporting for Frank Quadro); Jerry Reinecker, Assistant Deputy, Sacramento; Ron Adams, Senior Forest Technician, Sacramento; Clint Phillips, Ranger II, Sacramento, all reported on Calforester activities.

BUILDING LAWS AND COMMUNITY ACTION*

In tonight's program entitled "The Logic of Wood in Modern Construction" my assignment is Regulatory Aspects. The assignment relates primarily to the Building Laws which operate under the police powers of the State or local government. Such Building Laws include the Building Construction Codes, Housing Codes, Zoning and Land Use Codes and certain related regulations or by-laws which are intimately associated therewith and have the effect of law.

This discussion has been entitled "Building Laws and Community Action" because it is to be presented for community evaluation without technical details. To tie it into the evening's subject, I point out that - of the total number of Building Permits issued under Building Laws - most of them involve lumber and wood use. It would seem then that what - in Building Laws - is best for the community can well also be good for our industry.

It has been said that self-preservation is instinctive. Yet, I observe that people do not live safely. Perhaps they live a relatively safe life, considering the hazards of our urban ways. I have speculated some upon our pioneers' hazards, such as not knowing but that some native's arrow would overtake them before sundown. Today, by comparison we cross streets casually thinking about - well, most anything - while bigger and more powerful projectiles - than arrows - flit past us. We eat food prepared in unseen kitchens. We live, work and have recreation in buildings which we accept as safe, though we may never personally know that they are safe.

*A discussion by John Fies, Regional Manager Technical Services, National Lumber Manufacturers Association as presented on October 27, 1960, at the "Logic of Wood in Modern Construction" program held in Eureka, California, under the auspices of the Eureka Hoo Hoo Club.

There are other hazards to our urban well being. For example, we are discovering that housing areas that are overcrowded, deteriorated, and unsanitary are breeding places for bad morals, contagious diseases and crime. I said that we are discovering these facts. Perhaps I should have said that, as our country becomes less rural - and more urban, we are rediscovering these facts. Why rediscovery? Well, it is quite possible that one reason Nero burned Rome was to rebuilt it with the structural and sanitary hazards eliminated. Further, during the year 1665 the Bills of Mortality for London are reported as registering, for that year alone, more than 56 thousand deaths (or nearly one in every ten persons residing in London at the time) and from what common cause? It was called the Plague. By comparison, in the very next year there occurred the Great Fire of London, for which the same Bills of Mortality tallied only six deaths as resulting from that fire. That fire, followed by the rebuilding of London (like Nero's Rome - for which the rebuilding was reportedly planned before the fires were lighted) constituted a gigantic urban renewal with public benefit and - as a bonus for London - the plague causes were mostly eliminated.

Must we occasionally burn down our cities so that we may accomplish their orderly growth? There are better ways. These ways are by community action through city planning, use zoning, building codes, housing codes, sanitary laws, and the related plumbing, electrical and mechanical codes. Perhaps I should have said that these are better ways provided they are well conceived and in the public interest - adequately and fairly administered - and diligently enforced as persuasion is necessary. If efforts to assure orderly community growth are not well conceived, or are only a pretense of good intentions, then their existence - yet inadequacy - can deceive the public and lead them into complacency when they should be most alert. I hasten to add here that the well planned and properly regulated city is not likely to burn down, even though mostly of wood, as are our modern cities today.

Stripped of legal and technical phraseology, building laws (as considered herein) are rules to keep people from getting hurt whether they are owner, occupant or merely passerby. A person may be hurt physically, financially or in other ways. Physically - one may be injured by collapse of a structure, by falling, by being burned, through sickness resulting from improper sanitation, or from a number of causes. Financially - the same or other occurrences may cause him loss. Mentally - he may be hurt by having to live under environmental conditions which are not conducive to social stability.

Not only do building laws concern themselves with individuals, but there are further implications. To achieve their purpose, building laws must contribute to the orderly growth of the community and provide reasonable safety for its citizens in and about buildings, as well as for the safety of buildings, structures and property. Although there is little question but that good building laws do contribute to the orderly development of their communities, it is unfortunate that some of the greatest benefits which accrue act so slowly that one cannot point specifically to the value and say, "Here it is. Here's the value." It will, of course, show in time, but then it may be taken for granted.

Zoning regulations control land use and serve to guide the development of urban districts along orderly and permanent lines, so that property values can be maintained and blighted areas prevented. They are primarily concerned with use rather than construction.

Housing regulations may, for some areas, be the newest and least expertly developed. The older and more densely populated cities, however, have had the problem for years, even if not always the remedies. Housing regulations are most important

where the tenants of housing, because of economic or other reasons, have little say about the conditions under which they must live. Housing regulations, basically, are intended to provide the dweller with protection from the weather, with pure water and minimum sanitary facilities inside his dwelling, and with fresh air and light in reasonable quantities.

City Planning, although not regulatory per se, does fit into this picture. Good planning opens up cities from their earlier history of congestion, providing cities with more light and air, better avenues of communication and transportation and - from our viewpoint - with a lower density of buildings, less susceptible to sweeping fires, thereby eliminating the causes of objections to wood houses and shingle roofs.

In the memorial structure to Thomas Jefferson, situated within our nation's capital, are inscribed these words: "I am not an advocate for frequent changes in laws and constitutions, but laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened, as new discoveries are made, new truths discovered and manners and opinions change, with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also to keep pace with the times."

Not only must building laws keep progress with the human mind and adjust to the social and ideological changes of man, but these laws must adjust to the changes with time of the use of spaces and buildings. What was a good building or a good space use at the time created may - in a generation - become a misuse (or even a public nuisance) if Community Action is lacking or if the building laws are not well conceived. The existence of slum districts bears witness to the fact that essential points in the building of communities have been neglected.

Blight is the result of all the processes of structural and neighborhood deterioration. This deterioration results from years of neglect. Blight also results from failure to make the adaptations required by a healthy and active community. Generally we have had enough laws to have prevented, or at least slowed down, the aging process which ultimately becomes blight. In fact, blight can be brought on by over-regulation, such as by having too much area zoned for commercial and industrial use, or too much area included within the central fire limits. It seems that governments sometimes fail to make the best use of their laws.

Building laws are principally "Remedial" in nature. By "Remedial" is meant that type of law, the application of which should overcome the mischief the legislative body intended be remedied or suppressed. The legislative body thus has a responsibility of being certain what mischief needs to be remedied, and that it really needs to be remedied. The legislators should be diligent in so wording the law as to make their intent clear. On such basis, remedial type laws ought to be (in fact, it is very important that they be) construed liberally to secure the beneficial interests and purposes intended.

Building laws should be periodically examined, but proposed changes should be most carefully studied. Anything short of thorough consideration of code provisions under revision can lead to appreciable harm. Revisions adopted on a trial or makeshift basis can be costly, as well as harmful. One of the greatest services rendered the citizens of any city is the careful preparation of the building laws, which directly affects each of their lives.

Building laws, functioning under the police power, as they do - whether State, County or Municipality, must not extend beyond the establishment of minimum

requirements essential to overcome the mischief intended to be remedied or prevented. When such laws begin to deprive the individual of his inherent rights, with doubtful or insufficient benefit to the community, they cease to be sustainable. The well-meaning citizen should not have to comply with regulations which cannot be enforced upon the unwilling citizen.

As for the Building Construction Code, it should not be as detailed as are construction specifications. It must permit the exercise of individual initiative in design, in the use of materials, and in the method of assembly where the result is equally stable and safe as compared with the minimum standard of performance required.

It is the owner's responsibility, through his architect, engineer or specifier, to so draw his contract, plans and specifications as to result in the building he wants and needs with due consideration for arrangement, rentability, maintenance and insurability. These extra benefits for the owner are not the responsibility of the Building Laws.

Many Building Codes do not adequately recognize the fire potentiality of contents - and over-emphasize the so-called combustibility of the structural parts. The use of building materials that will not burn is not of itself a guarantee of fire safety. In fact, the proper use of materials and the over-all arrangement of the buildings are generally of greater importance to fire safety than the selection of the building materials.

Building laws are not complete without provisions for adequate administration and enforcement. Little is gained by a community having laws regulating building construction where there are no adequate provisions for making the laws useful and effective.

A capable Building Official, when backed by the governing body of his municipality and supported by public opinion, can interpret and apply his code in a manner beneficial to the public interest. Building laws can also be administered in a way harmful to the community. It should follow then that we are just as interested in good administration of building laws as in good laws.

The official charged with the administration of building laws has a tremendous responsibility. No matter how detailed the building laws may be, he must to some extent exercise judgment in deciding compliance with the intent. Some Building Officials know that they have discretion and know the pitfalls; others strive for exact compliance with the wording of the law. It takes the wisdom of Solomon to navigate safely through the rocky channels of discretionary interpretations of such codes. How does the Building Official get this wisdom? Well, there are several ways, such as years of experience, attendance at meetings of Building Officials, and attendance at schools for Building Officials. All of which creates a community responsibility to see that the Building Official has not only the opportunity to get that wisdom but the backing to use it.

Now, having given a very short story of this broad subject, it is time to sum up a few points deserving special emphasis, as follows:

1. The beneficial effect of good building laws is slowly cumulative; there is nothing magic about it. You will not see the results the next day. New structures as they are built will, of course, conform and be safe. Many existing structures will not conform and may even be unsafe from fire. These can last for years, eventually

to give way to the new or to become historic monuments.

2. Building laws are being revised or new ones are being written constantly all over our United States. The regulations ultimately adopted have a vital bearing upon the markets for construction materials, labor and financing. They can greatly affect both local and national economy.

3. When building laws are being revised in a community, those local organizations competent to pass judgment upon the results should be represented on the committees that prepare or recommend the law's provisions to the legislative body. Then is the time for action; afterwards is usually too late. No amount of sales acumen or energy can circumvent the effects of restrictive regulations.

4. Building Officials deserve encouragement for their growing appreciation of their responsibilities as code administrators. The frequent conferences of these officials, with schools for study of their mutual problems and for exchange of experiences, indicate their awareness of their responsibilities.

5. The cry that building laws are antiquated and outmoded may be necessary to stimulate action, but let us not lose sight of the facts. A small revision might result in a better building law than a complete revision; and the smaller revision may be more beneficial and quicker and easier to accomplish and assimilate.

6. Building laws have a profound effect upon the growth of a community and upon the lives and activities of many of its citizens. Yet, many citizens are not adequately familiar with their purposes and requirements.

7. In the creation of Building Code regulations, it should be kept in mind that the deaths which result from spread of fire in buildings mostly occur in the older buildings which do not conform to present day safety standards and which are not easily remedied by building codes adopted after their construction. To attempt to reduce fire casualties in these older buildings by increasing the restrictions in building codes that are primarily applicable to new construction only results in the pyramiding of costs of new construction, leaving the existing fire traps set for future victims.

8. Whether building laws are good or bad laws, builders have to meet the requirements prescribed by the applicable code insofar as it is enforced.

IN CONCLUSION, I wish to leave with you this special thought: Lumber and wood products are so adaptable, convenient, logical and economical that they stand in the way of the sale and use of competitive building materials. Further, wood is so traditionally acceptable to the American people, having provided them with homes since early Colonial days, that attempts are regularly made to imitate its texture and beauty. Needless to say, it cannot be successfully imitated.

Because of this acceptability of wood in the marketplace, there arises a temptation for the proponents of competitive materials to seek to gain special advantage over it. Building Codes can be effective tools for limiting the use of any building material, including wood. For this reason, all segments of your building community - designers, builders, lending agencies and property owners - must be diligent to see that Building Codes effectively serve their legitimate purposes of health and safety and that partisan clamor to extend the police powers beyond these legitimate purposes be so identified and firmly suppressed.

LETTER TO STATE FORESTER RAYMOND FROM TULSA E. SCOTT, PRESIDENT, WESTERN FAIRS ASSOCIATION

"We appreciated your telegram received at the opening of our Convention in Disneyland, October 31. It was my pleasure to attend a portion of the Natural Resources Conservation Committee meeting November 2, at which time I read your telegram to the assembled group which included, in addition to Committeemen, a number of Fair Directors from various areas of the State.

"Chairman C. L. Peckinpah, (Director, Plumas County Fair) conducted a lively session out of which came an enthusiastic report which, later that same day, was presented by Mr. Peckinpah at the Annual Meeting of the Association. Copy of the report is enclosed for your information.

"You will be interested to know that the winner of the annual Fire Prevention award and those Fairs earning honorable mention certificates were introduced at the Awards Luncheon on November 2. However, formal presentations will be made at a later date in the home town of the Fair Managers named. In this connection, we hope that you, or a member of your staff to represent you, will be on hand at these presentations, which we assume will be planned by the U. S. Forest Service and State Division of Forestry units serving the County in which the award winning Fairs are located.

"Incidentally, I think we should advise you that this valuable Natural Resources Conservation and Fire Prevention Project lagged a little this year. It can be stimulated considerably, however, with a little more interest shown on the part of Forest Supervisors and Forest Rangers serving the general areas of Fairs. Fair Managers will accomplish the objective of this project if given a little more support and encouragement from your field representatives. Those Fairs making headway on this project this year have high praise for the local Rangers. There were too many instances, however, where the contacts and relationship could stand improvement.

"We believe in this project and want to continue it. With interest and encouragement reflected by your field officials, it can be made a great deal more valuable than it has been in the past.

"Thanks again for your personal interest."

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The following appointments and transfers have been authorized and completed since the Last News Letter was released:

Moises Estrada promoted to Assistant Forestry Superintdnt, Conservation Camp, High Rock Conservation Camp, District I, November 1, 1960.

Theodore C. Stone promoted Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, Mobile Camp, District I, November 1, 1960.

Harold J. Stanley promoted to Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, Mobile Camp, District II, November 1, 1960.

Eugene Tarp appointed Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, Mobile Camp, District II, November 1, 1960.

The following appointments were made in the Sacramento-Administration Office:

Rowland E. Hensley, Jr., Stock Clerk, November 17, 1960.

Knute Nelson, Land Surveyor, Engineering Section, November 14, 1960.

Bettie Bratcher reclassified to Senior Clerk from Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk, Fire Control Section, September 1, 1960.

Dorothy W. Gullion reclassified to Senior Stenographer Clerk from Intermediate Stenographer Clerk, Business Management Section, September 1, 1960.

The following letter was received by the Director's Office:

"Dear Mr. Nelson:

"I was really scared when I went to C.D.F. Headquarters in Mariposa County, to report for work. It is the first time I have been away from home for such a long time. The men at the station soon made me feel at home, and pretty soon I adjusted to the routine of work around the fire station.

"The second time we had a training day, I was surprised to see you narrating in a motion picture training film. You talked all about fire and the proper firecamp installation and the way to set up a firecamp. I also heard that you were once a fire-fighter. I worked pretty hard, but I really enjoyed working in the outdoors.

"I learned valuable lessons about fire, and how dangerous it can be. Our unit received a citation from the county ranger for outstanding work during the Briceburg Fire. Briceburg is about twenty or so miles from Mariposa, on Highway 141.

"I certainly hope I can go back next year. I enjoyed fighting fires, and our crew was really sharp. The C.D.F. is a very compact group, and nobody ever shirks their duty. It is also an organization where a person can develop valuable religious and moral principles that will stay with him the rest of his life. The first time I hung on the back of a fire truck and rode up a switch-back road, I "got religion."

"My summer, although rigorous, has only strengthened my desire to become a part of the California Division of Forestry after I finish my education. Thanks again for your interest."

PROFESSIONALIZATION

There have been many suggestions made in recent months regarding the advantages of professional recognition for Forestry employees. It may be of general interest to review some recent published criteria for judging whether an occupation has obtained professional status or not.

One interpretation which was published by the Russell Sage Foundation as early as 1936 is as follows:

1. Involve essentially intellectual operations accompanied by large individual responsibility;

2. Are learned in nature, and their members are constantly resorting to the laboratory and seminar for a fresh supply of facts;
3. Are not merely academic and theoretical, however, but are definitely practical in their aims;
4. Possess a technique capable of communication through a highly specialized educational discipline;
5. Are self-organized, with activities, duties, and responsibilities which completely engage their participants and develop group consciousness; and;
6. Are likely to be more responsive to public interest than are unorganized and isolated individuals, and they tend to become increasingly concerned with the achievement of social ends.

Also, issued in 1959 was the following outline which attempted to analyze "what makes a professional worker professional":

1. Accept as its main purpose a contribution to human welfare;
2. Search for the facts or truth, eliminating all faults possible with a uniform application to all alike;
3. Limit its service and claims to credit to its own area of competence;
4. Maintain a progressive code of ethics to protect those it serves and to insure maximum freedom for cooperation between its members; and
5. Establish standards of excellence based on knowledge, character, and achievement for those who seek to enter or who wish to continue as members of the profession.

THE PROFESSIONAL WORKER

--DOES NOT REQUIRE CLOSE DIRECTION. He directs himself, plans his own activities. He works independently.

--DOES NOT REGARD HIMSELF AS AN EMPLOYEE. He does not consider himself to be working for a 'boss'. He views his supervisors as fellow professional workers, and they regard him in the same way.

--DOES NOT WORK BY THE HOUR. He does not adhere strictly to a minimum time schedule. He adjusts his working hours to meet the necessities and responsibilities of his duties, without thought to 'overtime' or 'standard work week'.

--DOES NOT EXPECT TO BE PAID BY THE HOUR. He expects the over-all sum for which he has agreed to perform his duties. This sum is based upon the responsibilities involved and the professional service rendered. It cannot be measured in hours.

--TAKES FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RESULTS OF HIS EFFORTS AND HIS ACTIONS. He makes his own decisions and acts upon them. He may seek advice and counsel, but he does not attempt to transfer responsibility for his mistakes to others.

--CONTINUALLY SEEKS SELF-IMPROVEMENT. He takes advantage of all opportunities to improve his knowledge and understanding in connection with his professional duties.

--CONTRIBUTES TO THE SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROFESSION. He develops new ideas, plans and materials, and is glad to share them with fellow workers.

--RESPECTS THE CONFIDENCE OF OTHERS. The welfare of those he serves often requires that information concerning them remain confidential. He is always careful never to violate this confidence.

--IS LOYAL TO HIS FELLOW WORKER. He never gossips about him nor about those he serves.

--AVOIDS RUMOR AND HEARSAY. He does not credit or repeat information received through a 'grapevine'. He secures information which is important to him directly from those authorized to release it.

--ADJUSTS HIS GRIEVANCES THROUGH THE PROPER CHANNELS. He discusses them directly and privately with those authorized to make adjustments. He refrains from complaining and grumbling to others.

--MEETS HIS PROFESSIONAL OBLIGATIONS. He fulfills completely all agreements and obligations entered into with fellow workers, whether they are legal or moral obligations.

--IS SENSITIVE TO THE PROBLEMS OF HIS FELLOW WORKERS. He always considers the effect of his actions on the welfare of his fellow workers.

--DOES NOT ADVANCE HIMSELF AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHERS. He strives for promotion and advancement in the profession only on the basis of superior preparation and worthy professional performance.

--IS PROUD OF HIS PROFESSION. He always reflects to those outside the profession a pride and a satisfaction in the work in which he is engaged.

--(HIS) CHIEF DESIRE IS TO RENDER A SERVICE. To improve men's welfare is the end toward which the professional worker devotes his career.

VALEDICTORIAN ADDRESS TO GRADUATING FIRE TRUCK DRIVER CLASS #16 BY REID STEINBACH,
CENTRAL SIERRA TRAINING CENTER

Ladies, gentlemen and honored guests. This afternoon I would like to talk to you about this Training Center, my reactions toward this school, and of the 16th class to attend here.

To begin with, this school and one just like it in Ramona, San Diego County, were authorized by the State Legislature in 1957. They were each given a Ranger, an Associate Ranger, a station wagon, a 16 mm projector and told to do the best they could with what they had. Today the school has a little bit more to work with and the main objective of the school is to give all fire truck drivers training of a standard pattern. It teaches new drivers how the Division operates and how to operate the equipment that they will encounter during their stay with the Division. It

teaches the drivers who have been employed by the State for a while how to make better use of their equipment to make it do a more efficient job for them.

I come under the second category, or the driver who has been employed by the Division for a while. My reactions toward this school have changed so much in the past five weeks that I can hardly believe it myself. Let me explain myself a little. When I received word that I had been elected to attend this school my attitude was pretty poor. I ranted and raved for a whole day: "Why do I have to go to this place"? -- "What can they teach me that I don't already know?"

Well let me be the first to tell you that there was plenty I didn't know about being a fire truck driver. For instance: - I had never operated a four-wheel drive piece of equipment before. Although I probably could have done it in the field if I had had to, I'd be willing to bet it wouldn't have been done right.

I always thought the canvas hose was something put on a fire truck for ornamentation, structure fires, and to take an afternoon siesta on after I had put the firefighters to work at 1:00 o'clock.

Well here at Sutter Hill my mind was changed. I/taught the proper use, care and maintenance of a four-wheel drive piece of equipment and was taught how to use, maintain, and take care of cotton hose so it could be an asset to me on the fire line rather than a piece of ornamentation.

As you can see from these two examples, the school has taught me a lot of things. In fact the only derogatory statements I can honestly make of the school is that the course for drivers should be of longer duration and that it should be on a site of its own.

This, the 16th Class to go through Sutter Hill, was a sharp bunch of boys. The competition was stiff and the grades were all high. In fact, the only difference between my being up here before you and the lowest man in the class was a mere seven points. Only one man dropped out of the class which shows that the group was highly interested in their work. Myself, I feel that it was a pleasure meeting all of you fellows and working and living with you.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the County personnel for sharing their facilities with us. I would also like to thank Mr. Banks, Mr. Nixon, and the instructors for a job well done, and also the cooking staff for the fine meals that were served. Thank you.

Friday, November 11, saw the first class of Drivers to graduate from the Central Sierra Training Center for the 1960-61 season. Deputy State Forester Fred Dunow gave the men a fine send off as guest speaker, apprising them of the wide and promising future ahead of them in a growing Division of Forestry. Upon conclusion, he made the presentation of the hard-earned diplomas.

We wanted to again convey our thanks to the District I Associates and Assistants who attended the graduation despite the bad weather. It has an immeasurable morale boosting effect on the students to know that their supervisors are showing an interest in their progress and chievement. Further, it gives us a chance to show field administrators the work undertaken here, the methods employed, and to hear first hand evaluation or criticism on the results. We appreciated your complimentary view-

points and only hope the efforts in the future are as rewarding. We look forward to seeing more Division people visit here in the future to help the students and to see first hand what this program is doing with their men. Not only graduation day, but any day where a subject is being given that anyone might be curious about.

F.T.D. Class #16 was an enthusiastic group to work with and one of the most competitive to have ever attended the Center. This becomes evident when you realize the spread between the high and low scores was only 61.81%. Though final grades result in a position of 1 to 20 in a class, the significant thing and by far more important to us is the measurable increase in knowledge and ability.

Drop in whenever time permits and in the meantime we'll get to work on F.T.D. Class #17, starting now, and F.T.D. Class #18, beginning January 3, 1960. Anyone interested in sitting in on any part of the Foreman's course is welcome when F.F.F. Class #3 starts February 13 and if no changes occur, F.F.F. Class #4 on March 27, 1960. In all classes graduation day is exactly five calendar weeks from beginning dates.

R. H. Banks
Instructing Staff
Central Sierra Training Center

"DON'T LEAVE ROOTS OF SEEDLINGS EXPOSED"

Loss of Seedlings (per cent) from Atmospheric Influence on the Roots Before Planting during Five Variations of Weather or Time of Day.

Variation	Weather	Hour	Air temp- erature <u>Deg F</u>	Loss from exposure (minutes)						
				0	2	5	10	20	40	80
				%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	Cloudy	9-11	48.2	12	50	62	64	69	73	88
2	Cloudy	12-2	50.2	12	49	64	66	69	83	93
3	Cloudy	3-5	53.6	23	54	65	75	83	94	99
4	Rainy	9-11	60.8	8	40	42	46	56	63	66
5	Hot, clear	11-1	73.3	55	80	88	90	94	100	100

The above excerpt is taken from an abstract with above heading by M. D. Daskevitch, Teacher, Crenov Forestry Institute by translator, Fedor Kudrjavcev, June, 1960, Oregon Forest Research Center, Corvallis, Oregon. Its tabulated data very strikingly shows the profound affects of weather, air temperature, and duration of root exposure upon seedling survival.

The planting variations consisted of 100 1-0 standard seedlings of Scots pine. The first three variations were planted April 18, 1958; fourth variation on May 7, 1958; and fifth planting on May 15, 1958. Survivors for all variations and durations of exposure were counted on June 28, 1958.

The above is not new to foresters with experience in handling planting stock, but may be of considerable value in emphasizing the importance of factors seldom appreciated enough by the less-experienced participants in this important forestry operation.

It would appear that the judicious use of a transpiration inhibitor, such as Plantcote, (vinyl resin latex), would be very much in order, considering the prevailingly severe planting weather in California.

W. P. Maguire, Service Forester

MARIPOSA RANGER UNIT

Lynn Bawden, FFF from our Usona Station, is one who is doing his part on and off the job to promote good public relations and stimulate interest in conservation of our natural resources. Lynn is a 4-H Club Leader with nine children enrolled in a Forestry project. This is the largest turnout ever for a Forestry project among any 4-H Club within Mariposa County. Lynn has several fine field trips planned and we're sure his group will find his leadership stimulating.

Vacationing in the northland recently and sporting a new station wagon was ASFR A. W. (Bill) Jones and family. Bill liked all the room afforded by the wagon, but admitted that his two older boys had too darned much room to roam around back there, and it made swatting difficult.

Ranger Frank Crossfield and wife are awaiting delivery of a new bundle of joy sometime in November. Frank will be on vacation during November and he has acquired several new woodworking tools which, in addition to his "house chores", will keep him quite busy.

The annual hunt for horns is almost over and it appears the gang from Coulterville will take the honors. The following collected trophies:

Assistant Ranger Bill Shimer, son, John, and Bill, his father-in-law
Foreman Carroll Dunkel and wife, Huldah.

Newcomers to our family-----

To: Mr. and Mrs. Jim forga a daughter, Jeri Victoria, weighing 6 lbs.
14 oz., born October 5, 1960.

To: Mr. and Mrs. Dave Appling a daughter, Janet Marie, weighing 8 lbs.
6 oz., born October 19, 1960.

Both are Forest Fire Truck Drivers assigned to Cathay and Fornitos Forest Fire Stations, respectively.

Thomas J. Perkins, Associate State Forest Ranger

LETTER TO RANGER CURT LINDLEY

"Dear Mr. Lindley:

"On 1 November 1960, the roof of the Jet Engine Maintenance Shop at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Lemoore, being constructed by Gordon H. Ball, Inc., contractor, caught fire shortly after the close of the work day. Upon notification by Station personnel, State and County Fire Control Stations responded. Prompt action on the part of these units confined the fire and limited damage to an estimated \$2,000. Had the fire gone unchecked, the entire roof structure would have been damaged at a cost

of at least \$20,000. Fire units from Hanford (2), Riverdale (1), Huron (2), Halls Corner (1), Armona (1) and Stratford (1), responded to the alarm.

"The Resident Officer in Charge of Construction is very appreciative of the willingness displayed by every individual who participated and of the cooperative effort of the combined units. Please advise each unit which participated of my appreciation. Each man is to be commended.

"Sincerely yours,
"/S/ Viggo C. Bertelsen
"Capt. CEC. USN
"Resident Officer in charge of Construction"

DISTRICT IV

Three Forest Fire Truck Drivers were transferred to Fresno Ranger Unit in District IV from other districts. The men are Bill Bien from District III, David Sharpe and Earl W. Simning from District I.

District IV has nine Forest Fire Truck Drivers attending the Southern California Training Center in District VI. From the Fresno Ranger Unit are Herbert Self, Robert C. Browning, Kenneth E. Wagner, and John H. Bell. From the Tulare Ranger Unit are Thomas A. Buckner, William C. Crookshanks, James E. Cullum, James F. O'Neal and J. T. Stowe.

Marvin Pettet and John Cooper, Forest Fire Truck Drivers from the Madera Ranger Unit are attending the Central Sierra Training Center in District III.

District V caught up with us! We had Forestry Graduate Trainee Dick Hunt hidden out at Mountain Home State Forest doing all kinds of forestry work. When the work in the Forest had to be curtailed because of snow we brought Hunt out of the mountains, and District V made us give him back.

Ranger Frank Crossfield and wife, Ann, welcomed the arrival of a new son, James Leland. James was born November 9 and weighed eight pounds.

Evan Dale Long promoted to Forestry Work Project Foreman at our Miramonte Conservation Camp. As a Forest Firefighter Foreman he did just about everything a firefighter foreman will do. He ran a forest fire station for awhile, then he was put to work as a foreman-dispatcher, and later took the job of warehouse foreman at the Tulare Ranger Unit headquarters in Visalia. Forest Firefighter Foreman Ben Hagans is the new warehouse foreman. Hagans was Foreman at the Hammond Station near Three Rivers.

District IV Mobile Camp Relocates: Do you have moving problems? See Phil Olson. Forestry Superintendent Phil Olson got his Mobile Conservation Camp underway on November 14. The Mobile Camp was stationed at Mountain Home State Forest during the summer. The Mobiles had to be moved out before the winter snow kept them there until next spring. Moving date was set for November 15. On the 14th six heavy duty transports arrived to help move the camp, three from District V and three from District IV.

The Tulare Ranger Unit transport arrived at Mountain Home State Forest on the morning of November 14 and left that afternoon with the recreation trailer to make a trial run of about 70 miles to the new camp site on Deer Creek. Olson said,

"It is a good thing that we made a trial run because we found that there were a couple of turns on the road which required some work on them before the trailers could be moved into the new site."

According to Olson they had a little trouble when moving one of the dormitory trailers. "On November 14, while moving one of the dormitory trailers with the bulldozer and convertible dolly we had the trailer on a slight angle while turning, and it laid over on its side," Olson said. "There was no injuries but the trailer was damaged enough to need some work on it before it is used again."

The morning of November 15 was cold and clear and six trailers were moved to the new site. It was a long day for everyone concerned for it was eleven o'clock that night before the sixth trailer was spotted at the new site.

The next day they again got out six trailers. The men finished a lot earlier this time because everyone knew the route and things settled into a smoother operation. The three transports from District V were released that evening because there were only three trailers left at Mountain Home State Forest and they could be handled with District IV transports the next day.

While the last three trailers were being brought down the mountain on November 17, the crews at the new campsite were busy hooking up the electricity and butane to the relocated trailers. A temporary sewer system was also being hooked up to each trailer unit that needed it.

Olson said, "I am happy to say that we had electricity and butane to most of the trailers by the evening of the 17th." According to Olson, except for the one mishap, the moving of the camp went along smoothly. The camp itself was without power and butane only one night, which was pretty good when you consider the distance and other problems involved.

R. L. Voss, Associate State Forest Ranger

DISTRICT IV

The Cinderella story of a blighted rural subdivision which transformed itself to a pride-filled community in less than a year was enacted through the engineering and enthusiasm of three determined members of the Kings Ranger Unit.

Last winter the ten-block tract was mired under fire and death scarred toll, pressured by lack of water, sanitation, and widespread sickness. Houses needed painting, yards were overgrown with weeds, the landscape was overflowing with trash and rubbish, and the atmosphere was contaminated with depression and disease. The area and its people were "dead."

Shocked by their plight and frequency of fire runs, Ranger Lindley's gang went to work. Photographs, slides, statistics, notices, and a barrage of words were carried to everyone who would watch or listen, including absentee owners who sought to escape. Spring Clean-Up Week brought forth illustrated training procedures and demonstrations, explanations of the methods and functions of a volunteer fire department, and community meetings exhibiting color films of the hazards prevalent in the tract. With the backing of the Board of Supervisors, county equipment was used for a organized clean-up campaign to assist in eliminating combustible materials, trash and weeds. A water district was created to provide for domestic and emergency use,

including a system of hydrants for fire purposes. A Volunteer Fire Department was organized. Paint, lawns, and flowers are once again in evidence.

Spearheaded by the encouragement and campaigning of the three firemen, the community now is functioning under its own leadership in a progressive and pride-filled manner.

Several newspaper articles in the Fresno Bee and Hanford Sentinel and radio broadcasts from Station KNKS have recounted the step-by-step progress of the subdivision and its people.

The role of these firemen in extending their interest beyond their jobs in fire prevention is a challenge to other Division of Forestry personnel experiencing similar community problems. At any rate three fellows always welcome in the Home Garden Tract are Assistant Ranger Luther Routt, Foreman Jack Bixler and County Senior Fire Truck Driver David Barros.

Richard T. Ford, Fire Prevention Officer

It is good to know that people appreciate the work being done by our organization, and will take the time to let us know how they feel.

Emil Tarrach of Winton, California, sent a letter to the State Forester informing him of an experience he and Mrs. Tarrach had with two Forest Fire Truck Drivers in the Tulare Ranger Unit. We quote:

"While visiting friends in Goshen my wife had a coughing spell and passed out and we could not bring her to safely, so our friends called Mr. (John W.) Hart of the Division of Forestry Fire Station who in turn did what he could but she was still unconscious so he called the ambulance who took her to the hospital where she was saved, Thank God.

"Also Mr. (Mathew) Glispey of the Division of Forestry took his time and auto to transport me and my friend to the hospital and waited for the results.

"We wish to thank these firemen and how wonderful we think the department is to have such understanding employees."

Glispey and Hart are assigned to the Tulare County Fire Protection, Schedule "A", in the Tulare Ranger Unit.

C. E. Metcalf, Deputy State Forester

Leland D. Cope, Cub Master, Pack 58 of the Sequoia Council, sent the following letter to Ranger Robert Moran:

"We wish to take this opportunity to thank you and your men for making it possible for our Cub Scouts to tour Deadwood Lookout, Madera Ranger Unit, October 22, 1960.

"Lookout George Smith did an excellent job of explaining his operations to the boys and their fathers. Considering the fact there were fifty boys and fifteen fathers, he came through in excellent condition.

"Associate Ranger Brad Williams and Assistant Ranger Darrel Wood should be commended for their ability to explain various functions of responsibility of the California Division of Forestry.

"Again, thanks to all these men for a job well done."

It would appear that Technician Bud Wolfram is a better salesman than he thought himself to be. The tour to Deadwood Lookout by the Cub Scouts was originally intended to be a very small affair. When Bud contacted representatives of the Ranger Unit originally, he talked in terms of 8 or 10 boys. Each time the Ranger Unit was again contacted, it was learned that additional dens had heard about the trip and wished to be included.

Personnel from the Ranger Unit attendance were particularly appreciative of the interest shown by the boys and their parents in the operational responsibilities of the Division of Forestry, the U. S. Forest Service, and the County of Madera. During the several hours spent at the Lookout both Associate Ranger Williams and Assistant Ranger Wood were kept rather busy explaining the functions of the different agencies and the manner in which they work together for a common purpose.

Forest Fire Truck Driver Marvin E. Pettet has been transferred to the Tulare Ranger Unit as a result of the non-fire season decrease in manpower in this Ranger Unit. The best wishes of his fellow workers go with him to his new position.

We welcome back Frank Lewis, Dispatcher-Foreman, who spent this summer in the District Office as Trainee.

The end of fire season was greeted most happily by personnel in the Madera Ranger Unit. Had the fire season continued, it would have seriously interfered with the seasonal occupation of pheasant hunting.

November 19 and 20 saw the Madera Ranger Unit as host for the 11th Annual Convention of the San Joaquin Valley Firemen's Association. The two-day event, attended by Forestry and Fire Department personnel and their wives from Kern through Merced Counties, featured the State Fire Marshal Ray Shukraft, Chief H. W. Osborn of the Martinez plant of Tidewater Oil Company, and Roy Edwards, Fire Prevention Aide of Fresno Ranger Unit, at the Saturday afternoon business session. The evening banquet featured the installation of the Association Officers for 1960-61 with newly elected A. F. Kessler, Assistant Ranger of Madera Ranger Unit, being seated as President. The two-day session concluded with a business breakfast followed by a tour of our local USAF 774th AC&S Radar site.

R. J. Moran, State Forest Ranger

IT'S JUST HUMIDITY

Now, we are State Forest men
As anyone can see!
We've always fought the forest fires
Wherever they might be:
And we've often wondered what
Made fire burn and get so hot,
And most we hear is tommyrot -
It's just humidity.

From District One, there comes a man,
He says, this man, says he:
"We took of duff and dirt a peck
And found that they exactly check,"
But D-6 says: "You're wrong, by Heck:
It's just humidity.

From District Two, there comes a man
of great ability:
Just listen, please, to Mr. Gates;
He tells us water evaporates.
The curve, says D-6 indicates
It's just humidity.

From farther East there comes some men
As wise as wise can be,
Now, vapor pressure they would bring,
With temperature, it's just the thing;
But D-6 beings to sing:
It's just humidity.

Another man is on the floor
to sound another key,
It's Holland: he says: "I've known it to rain
And think that it will do it again."
But Jim Mace says: "You give me a pain,
It's just humidity."

And from the land of redwood trees
Come men who shout with glee:
Psychrometers are very punk,
Statistics give us all the junk
But District 6 says: "That's the Bunk:
It's just humidity."

Now Sherman says to forecast fires
Is easy as can be;
He fights them hard or eats his meals,
Depending on just how he feels.
And D-6 says: "Now that reveals
It's just humidity.

And now we're going back again
As happy as can be;
We'll throw away our shovels and hoes
And watch the fire while it goes
And fight it with air as everyone knows-
It's just humidity.

DISTRICT VI

Up the ladder report for District VI; Foreman Hector Reed, now ASFR for Perris District in Riverside County; Foreman Richard Miller, ASFR in San Diego County now; District V Trainee Lawrence Young, ASFR in Orange County now; Charles Van Fleet, 65 years old, now free, white and 21 at 215 Mead Street, San Jacinto; Driver Richard

Younghusband, back in San Diego County from military leave; FEO Bert Wirebaugh of Perris, from CDF to his own business, a Richfield Station in La Puente, Valley Boulevard at Hacienda.

Hits and bits around the District: Campo and Potrero CDF stations in San Diego County, now have good television reception. Carpenter Nelson's aluminum covering of the Tecate Lookout did it! The signals now come 100 miles from Los Angeles and bounce the 14 miles to our most southern CDF stations. Thirty-six good and true District VI people gathered at Perris and learned how to teach 20 Driver Trainees at the Training Center. Well, at least, we have the tools; there's 36 of us to 20 of them.

The Algin (Giant Kelp) tests show good signs. This is a water thickening additive for fire fighting. Watch for more breakthroughs.

Riverside County Schedule "A" fire trucks have been covering the landings of President Eisenhower's airplane during his recent desert retreat vacation. Rumors have it that Dwight will have a home locally, come his successor.

Associate Ranger Grant McClellan is cogitating. When he had a Diamond E '53 Chevy, he had to move the front seat track back three inches. Now, with his '60 Studebaker Lark, would it not just be better to remove the front seat?

D. M. Glenn, Dispatcher

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TRAINING CENTER - 1960-61 PROGRAM

As re-scheduled; classes started on October 10, 1960, instead of October 3, 1960, due to the State-wide fire hazard.

The first group this season was 20 Forest Fire Truck Drivers from District IV, V, and VI.

James D. Acheson	San Diego County VI
Leo K. Barton	Orange County VI
Dan D. Bengel	Fresno County IV
Robert A. Bondurant	Fresno County IV
Jack A. Bridges	Monterey V
Jerrel M. Crooks	Tulare IV
James Dreo	Tulare IV
Dan Forster	San Bernardino VI
Charles W. Hatonstall	San Diego County VI
Harold D. Harrod	Tulare County IV
Edwin A. Hedding	San Bernardino VI
Robert A. Kleveno	Riverside VI
Robert F. Krause	San Diego County VI
Ernest G. Leedy	Tulare County IV
Blaine A. Moore	Riverside VI
James L. Rankin	San Luis Obispo V
Joseph E. Rosson	Fresno County IV
Gary W. Shepard	Riverside VI
Joel C. Upham	Tulare IV
Wesley W. Wilbur	Tulare IV

This group is the first to use the "new" classroom. From the outside the old guonset looks the same, but inside it is completely changed. A new wooden floor has been installed along with a new and very adequate florescent lighting system. Another new addition to the classroom a training aid for both instructors and trainees is a partition across the front of the classroom. On the partition there are two blackboards, one flannel board, one double conference pad, and one metal board. These boards slide back and forth across the entire width of the room and can be used jointly or individually. A new 8' x 8' movie screen (2 4' x 8' plywood sheets) is centered over this panel board. So with these three changes we virtually have a "new" classroom.

Many of our field training aids have been improved for much more effectiveness.

Our 1960-61 schedule calls for three driver classes and two foreman classes with one class held as optional for either driver or foreman as conditions warrant.

D. L. Russell, Associate Ranger

LETTER FROM RANGER TRUMAN HOLLAND TO THE DIVISION

"On Saturday night, September 24, 1960, approximately 120 friends and fellow workers of Assistant Ranger Charles Van Fleet congregated at the Hemet Fair Grounds Cafeteria to honor him in recognition of his retirement from State service.

"Among the gifts presented to Charlie was a model replica of his old Moreland Fire Truck No. 1, made and presented by Driver John Loop. Charlie was also presented with a Polaroid Land Camera and several rolls of film, as well as a gold star badge with Charlie's old badge number "38" on it. These gifts were purchased with the contributions from CDF personnel and the Riverside County Forestry Employees Association.

"We want to take this opportunity to thank you for your contributions which helped make Charlie's retirement party a real success.

/s/ Truman Holland, State Forest Ranger"

MORE NEWS FROM DISTRICT IV

December 1 brought an increase in the Madera County Schedule "C" fire-fighting installations in Zones I and II. The three year-long Volunteer Departments at North Fork, Bass Lake and Oakhurst received three fire trucks rented from the California Division of Forestry for the winter period and the three trucks previously stationed at those locations were moved to Nippenewassee, Coarsegold and O'Neals to provide equipment for winter structural protection in those areas. Additional volunteers were added to the enrollment of the Madera County Rural Volunteer Fire Department in the new areas and training sessions have been conducted and will continue during the winter period. Training of volunteers is being done by Wallace Overstreet, Forest Firefighter Foreman, Training Officer for the Madera County Schedule "A" operations.

On December 9, the Madera County Range Improvement Association held a county-wide meeting to plan for burns to be conducted during the 1961 burning season. A total of 11 burns have been proposed, ranging in size from 80 acres to 3000 acres, total acres involved is approximately 6500 acres. Of particular interest to the Division representatives present was the new policy of the Range Improvement Association, whereby a committee to inspect proposed burns was appointed by Harry Baker, President of the County Association. In the past, the Inspection Committee had been composed of those

individuals on the inspection who had burns proposed or who had previously burned. The new committee is composed of three members and three alternates from each of the two Assistant Ranger Districts in the Madera mountain area. At least three of these men from each Assistant Ranger District must be present on each inspection ride and the six will decide whether the Range Improvement Association feels that the burn may be safely carried out. The President of the Association will serve as the seventh member and has indicated that he will be present on each inspection to cast the deciding vote in the event the other six should split on the decision.

Of particular interest to the California Division of Forestry in this matter is the fact that one of the representatives of the Inspection Committee is an individual who had a rather large burn turned down by the committee in 1959 because it was not ready on the final inspection date. This Inspection Committee should make the Division of Forestry job much easier than it has been in the past. There have been instances in the past when a representative of the Division had to be somewhat emphatic with respect to work to be done before it felt that a permit could be issued. This was due largely to the fact that there was a considerable change in inspecting personnel as the group moved from any one area to another. During the 1959 inspections, a considerable number of people made it a point to be present on all inspections and it was found that the group was making comparisons of preparations of each burn inspected with those burns that they had previously inspected. In so doing, they were becoming more critical of line construction and of inadequate clearance of heavy fuels from the vicinity of the intended perimeter of the burn.

While it has long been the aim of some members of the Madera County Association to have written recommendations left with the landowners or his representative after the inspection this was never done. Each year it seemed that more and more inspections were being squeezed into each inspection day and that the entire group was always in a hurry to get to the next site of the next proposed burn. Final Inspection Committees were finding problems along burn perimeters which had been discussed on earlier inspections. The Division requested that the Association schedule their inspection in such a manner that adequate time would be allowed upon the completion of each inspection for a list of recommendations to be compiled. This list would then be turned over to the landowner. On the afternoon of the county-wide meeting, an inspection was made in accordance with the new policy designated by the Inspection Committee and a list of the Committee's recommendations was compiled by the Assistant Ranger concerned and given to the landowner. It was found that 30 minutes was an adequate time to allow for preparation of the listed suggestions. A copy of this list was given to the secretary of the Association in order that additional copies might be obtained should the rancher lose his list and forget some of the items. It was found also that the Committee's requirements for preparation of a burn to pass inspection equalled or exceeded those which would have been made by Division representatives present. It would appear that the Madera County Association is going to function in such a manner on each and every inspection that the Division will not be put on the spot where we should have to make a decision contrary to the opinion of the Inspecting Committee and thereby possibly lose some of the excellent cooperation received by the Division from the Madera County Range Improvement Association in initial attack on wild fires.

At previous meetings, members of the Madera County Range Improvement Association have expressed a desire to obtain some type of adequate radio communications on their fire lines. To date, nothing adequate had appeared. Citizens Band Radios were considered but are too restricted in range of operation. We have mentioned this particular problem in our contribution to the News Letter as there may be someone reading same who has found a somewhat economical answer to a similar problem. If there is a means of overcoming the lack of communications under control burns, the Range Improvement Association would appreciate hearing about same.

R. J. Moran, State Forest Ranger

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